

IT HITS THE BULL'S EYE EVERY DAY!  
WHAT?  
THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.  
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY SOUTHERN  
AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER!

# THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 23.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1897.

WEATHER FORECAST:  
For the State of Georgia—Fair Saturday.  
Cooler in northern portion tonight.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IS YOUR NAME IN THE LIST OF SYMPOSIAK PRIZE WINNERS TO BE PRINTED IN THE EVENING CONSTITUTION TOMORROW?

## WAR CLOUD IS FORMING

All Europe Is Wrought Up Over Greece's Interference in Cretan Affairs and the Cabinets Meet in Many Capitals.

## RUSSIA'S FLEET IS READY

Her Admirals Are Calculating on the Time Required To Concentrate Her Ships and How Soon England's Could Be United.

## ANARCHY REIGNS IN ATHENS

Greece Is Warned That, If Provoked, Turkey Will Attack Thessaly With Disastrous Results—The Powers Are Looking On.

## A FREE HAND FOR TURKEY

The Russian Fleet Is Prepared, Not for the Purpose of Seizing Constantinople, but To Start at Once if England Were To Attempt Any Such Movement, in Which Case It Would Be "a Fight to the End."

New York, February 12.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from Vienna says:

The Vienna cabinet has addressed a most serious warning to Greece.

It is learned further from exclusive sources that the powers have informed Turkey that they cannot force Greece to withdraw her fleet, but will leave Turkey a free hand.

### ANARCHY IN ATHENS.

Anarchy is reigning at Athens. The ministry was only temporarily saved by embarkation in a mad enterprise.

England is accused secretly of backing Greece to force Russia's hand.

All the evening papers condemn in the strongest terms Greece's perfidious action. Even the ultra liberal Tageblatt says:

"If King George is deaf to earnest remonstrances his impotence must be drastically brought home to him."

### TURKEY WILL ATTACK.

The Neue Freie Presse warns Greece that if provoked Turkey would be justified in attacking Thessaly, with disastrous consequences to Greece. The same journal publishes a telegram from Constantinople showing that the whole of the Crete trouble have been long and systematically fomented by a Cretan committee at Athens, which has sent numerous emissaries to Crete, honeycombing the island with seductive pamphlets.

This latest Greek coup was not entirely

unexpected in diplomatic circles here, hence repeated suspicious inquiries have been addressed by the commander of the Greek fleet to the commanders of the ships of other nationalities in Crete waters as to what action would be taken in certain eventualities.

### ANXIETY IS GREAT.

A special cable dispatch to The Herald from St. Petersburg says:

In certain diplomatic quarters latterly there exists exceedingly speculative and nervous anxiety concerning the Black Sea squadron, which is collected and ready to steam at any hour from Sebastopol.

Here the admiralty staff has been busily calculating exactly the time in which the most rapid run could be made from Sebastopol to Constantinople. Also how quick the British fleet would be able to get to the golden horn.

### FIGHT TO THE END.

As alarmist rumors are gaining ground, it will be useful to publish the true situation as told by one who has the best known reason to know. His words were:

"The Russian fleet is prepared not for the purpose of seizing Constantinople, but to start at once if England were to attempt any such movement, in which case it would mean a fight to the end."

The feeling here is a growing impatience at the Cretan disturbance and still more of the Greek intrigues, and this is reflected in the press.

### TURKEY WILL LET CRETE ALONE.

Constantinople, February 12.—The portes has given assurances to the powers that Turkey will not send any reinforcements to Crete.

### GOVERNOR IS ATTACKED.

Canea, Crete, February 12.—Georgi R. Rotch Pasha, the Christian governor of Crete, having been menaced by the Moles, has taken refuge in the Greek consulate and his wife has found an asylum at the French consulate pending their departure from the island.

The Christians, after a prolonged fight, have driven the Moles into Canea and are now holding suburbs of the town.

### TURKEY WILL NOT LAND.

London, February 12.—The Greek chargé d'affaires here has informed Lord Salisbury that his government has decided to prevent Turkey from landing any reinforcements upon the island of Crete.

Houston, Tex., February 12.—The trial of Robert Boyce, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, William Smith, was begun yesterday.

Mrs. Roberta Smith, widow of the dead man, and sister of the defendant, was put on the stand as a state witness. She wavered for a long time between the wish to avenge her husband's death and the fear of convicting her brother, but finally she broke down and told of ascertains of beatings and indignities which had been inflicted upon her by her husband, and which finally culminated in his death at the hands of her brother.

All the parties connected with the case are highly related.

### ANOTHER DEFECTIVE FLUE.

An alarm rung in front of box 59 at 9:22 o'clock this morning called the department to 21 Walnut street. The fire was in the house of A. B. Baden, and was caused by a defective flue. The good work of the firemen quickly extinguished the blaze and the damage was very slight.

## SOUTH'S EXPORT TRADE INCREASED 36 PER CENT DURING THE YEAR 1896

Went Up from \$258,400,000 to \$351,800,000, a Clear Gain of \$93,400,000—The Gain of All Other United States Ports Only \$87,500,000, or an Increase of 15 Per Cent. Figures in Detail.

Baltimore, February 12.—The Manufacturers' Record has compiled a detailed statement of the total value of the exports from southern ports for the calendar years 1895 and 1896. It shows that the total gain from southern ports was \$33,400,000, the exports from southern ports rising from \$258,400,000 in 1895 to \$351,800,000 in 1896.

The gain from all other United States ports was \$87,500,000; the increase at the south being 36 per cent and at all other United States ports 15 per cent.

The gain at some of the leading southern ports was: New Orleans, \$4,500,000; Galveston, \$2,000,000; Baltimore, \$2,000,000; Charleston, \$1,200,000; Newport News, \$1,500,000; Norfolk, \$1,700,000; Savannah, \$1,000,000; Wilmington, \$2,700,000; Mobile, \$2,500,000; and Pensacola, \$3,200,000.

Commenting on these figures The Manufacturers' Record says:

"The wonderful growth of the export trade from the south could scarcely be more strongly emphasized than by these figures. If the south has accomplished this much what may we not reasonably expect in the future, now that the whole trend of foreign trade is through southern ports?"

## SOME NEW TESTIMONY

What the Policemen Saw When Arnold Went Into His Wife's Room.

## ARNOLD MAKES A STATEMENT

He Writes a Card Giving His First Public Utterances About the Case.

## HARRY HILL IS ATTACKED BY PACE

A Lively Fight at the Union Depot Yesterday Afternoon—How the Difficulty Was Brought About—Latest Developments in the Arnold Divorce Matter.

"One!"

After the fashion of Monte Cristo, Robert T. Pace is carrying out a purpose to wreak vengeance on those whom he alleges have done him grievous wrong and injury.

Yesterday afternoon Pace met Harry Hill,

## CHARLES H. ARNOLD MAKES A STATEMENT.

Charles H. Arnold is out with a statement, declaring that the alleged facts in the sensational divorce suit against his wife are all true, and that the accusations she brings against him are all false.

He says he has done all he could to shield Mrs. Arnold and their child, and at her request tried to keep the matter out of the papers. He asks the public to withhold judgment until the facts develop at the trial.

Mr. Arnold's signed statement furnished The Evening Constitution today is as follows:

### MR. ARNOLD'S STATEMENT.

"Editor Evening Constitution—In view of the false light in which Mrs. Arnold, through her complaint, has sought to place me, I deem it due myself to state that the facts stated in my complaint are all true, and I further state that the accusations she brings against me are all false; my whole course in this unfortunate matter has not been advised by my brother-in-law or any one else. I have done only what my sense of duty to myself and my child has dictated. I have done all I could to shield Mrs. Arnold and our child, and at her request, have endeavored to keep it out of the papers, and am not responsible for its being published. I do not enter into the details of this matter, but ask the public to withhold its judgment until the facts are developed in the trial, as I do not think such cases should be tried by the newspapers. I have been absent from the city, at Palmetto, for three days, at the home of my sister, on account of my health, and not for the purpose of dodging the officers, as stated in a certain newspaper.

C. H. ARNOLD.

who is charged with mailing an anonymous communication to Mrs. Pace reflecting upon Mr. Pace and placing him in a bad light in connection with the Arnold divorce proceedings. The meeting resulted in a lively fight in the union depot about 5:30 o'clock.

Pace was waiting to catch a train for East Point, and Hill was there to board a train for Palmetto. The onlookers saw Pace au-

morning of November 18th that everything was all right.

"I tried to get a meeting with Hill and Arnold at the same time," continued Mr. Pace, "but they would not let me talk the matter over with them."

### THE POLICEMEN WATCHED THEM.

Patrolmen Charles P. Martin and I. M. Wallace have added to their statements

that they witnessed the fight.

They say that Pace and Hill were in a

lively fight at the union depot.

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# SPAIN'S REFORMS ARE OFFICIALLY TURNED DOWN

General Gomez Sends a Signed Statement Saying That the Cuban Government Rejects All Overtures. Trouble Between This Country and Spain May Result from the Murder of Lopez.

New York, February 12.—The Herald this morning prints the following letter given to a special correspondent of that paper over the signature of General Maximo Gomez:

Sancti Spiritus, in Camp, January 30.—The enemies of Cuba have circulated in the United States the rumor that I am disposed to accept autonomy as a basis of settlement, or solution of the present war. The constitution of Cuba absolutely establishes in its article XI that peace is to be negotiated upon the basis of the absolute independence of Cuba. It is to obtain independence that we have been fighting for two years and will continue to fight until victory be ours.

"All the statements which have been heretofore or may be in the future published to the effect that we are willing to accept any other solution short of independence should be regarded as false."

"We will fight for absolute independence, as we stated in the manifesto issued at Monte Cristi, as also it was later set down in our constitution, and as we are daily confirming it by the shedding of our blood in the battlefields."

## IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

The Spaniards Broke a Provision of Their Treaty with the United States.

Washington, February 12.—The correspondence between the state department and Consul General Lee at Havana on the arrest in Cuba of Gaspar A. Betancourt, an American citizen, was yesterday transmitted to the senate by the president. A telegram to the department from General Lee on December 28 announced the arrest of Betancourt and was followed by instructions to the consul general to take proper steps for his release.

January 30th General Lee writes that he had visited Betancourt in prison. He had then been imprisoned thirty-three days, and in solitary confinement 28 hours when first imprisoned, which was contrary to the treaty between Spain and the United States, which limits it to seventy-two hours. General Lee had made protests in the case, but no attention had been paid by the authorities.

Referring to department instructions, that charges against Betancourt be made known or released be demanded, General Lee says he at once communicated with Captain General Weyler, but no reply had been received, notwithstanding he had called the attention of the acting captain general to the matter.

February 6th General Lee cabled the department that Betancourt would be released, and stating that the previous order for his release had miscarried. And on February 8th he informed the department that Betancourt had been released. General Weyler's reply to General Lee on the subject states that Betancourt was arrested on the charge of sedition.

## THE KILLING OF LOPEZ.

Correspondence Sent by the President to the Senate—Claimed He Was an American Citizen.

Washington, February 12.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the correspondence relating to the killing of Sogando H. Lopez, son of M. F. Lopez, an American citizen, by the Spanish troops in Cuba. It was claimed that this son was registered at the United States consulate at Cienfuegos as an American citizen, but his name does not appear on the register.

The department says that the evidence in its possession tends to show that Lopez, in the middle of April last, was visiting certain districts in Cuba, which he had been accustomed to frequent as an agent and interpreter of American buyers of tobacco for export; that he was not connected with the insurrection; that on April 11, 1896, he was arrested, being wholly unarmed, and produced papers showing his citizenship, which the officers returned to him.

Within a short time he was killed by the troops, whether by or without the orders of the officers in command, and without charges, process or trial. The evidence given to the department comes from a source that is held in strict confidence, and was given under the express understanding that no clue to the identity of this witness should be revealed.

Our consul general was notified to call upon the captain general for an investigation of the facts and the punishment of all persons connected with the crime. This was done August 21, 1896, and the captain general promptly acceded to the request, and said that the result would be announced when the investigation was held.

No report has been received and the last communication from the Spanish officials shows that the matter is still pending. None of a demand for an indemnity to the family of Lopez has been presented to the Spanish government by Minister Taylor at Madrid.

## MATAAFA CAN GO HOME.

The Samoan King Is Lenient Toward His Defeated Enemy and Will Permit His Return.

San Francisco, February 12.—The Apia correspondent of the Southern Associated Press writing under date of January 27th says:

"Great excitement was caused in Samoa on the 5th instant by the announcement by

# PARLIAMENT HOUSE BURNS

Disastrous Fire in Ottawa Destroys Much Property and Many Old Records.

## BUILDING WAS NOT INSURED

The Lack of Water Power Makes the Work of the Fire Department Ineffective.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL SEES IT ALL

Mackenzie Annex, Public Work Offices and Police Department Among Those That Were Burned Out—The Loss Is Over a Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Ottawa, Ont., February 12.—Yesterday afternoon a disastrous fire started in the packing room of the public works department in the upper story of the western block of parliament buildings.

Owing to the ineffectual work on the part of the firemen for lack of water pressure, the flames spread over almost the entire roof.

The offices burned were for clerks. Some old records have been burned, but most of the valuable papers were removed.

The stationery offices and photograph gallery of the public works are in the portion of the building burned. There is no insurance. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The fire burned until it could get no further.

The Mackenzie annex, public works offices, marine and fisheries and mounted police departments are all gone. Nothing but the charred walls and towers, with a little of the iron work, is left.

The departments affected say they did not lose any important papers, though a batch of old records has disappeared.

The governor general was on the grounds during all the time.

## WARSHIP WOULD NOT DO.

Herbert Replies to De Young Congress Should Charter a Ship Noting in the Navy Is Available.

Washington, February 12.—Secretary Herbert has received a request from the San Francisco board of trade to detail a war vessel to carry grain to the starving people in India.

He has written to Senator Perkins to the effect that it will be impossible to grant the request, as the war vessels, from their peculiar construction and the great amount of space occupied by their machinery, guns, stores, etc., are not fitted to carry a cargo.

The United States has nothing in the way of transports or freight vessels suitable for the purpose.

The secretary suggests that the best way will be for congress to authorize the employment or charter of a vessel with sufficient cargo capacity for the voyage, and expresses his desire to facilitate the master in any way in his power.

## SUSPICIOUS ABOUT GRANT.

Pettigrew Wants Sub-Committee Appointed to Investigate the Patent Issued by President to Perrine.

Washington, February 12.—Senator Pettigrew, the silver enthusiast of South Dakota, yesterday introduced a resolution, which went over, directing the senate committee on public lands to investigate, by sub-committee or otherwise, the issue of a patent in the Perrine land grant, in the state of Florida.

This is the patent issued to President Cleveland's father-in-law.

## GIFT TO STANFORD UNIVERSITY

The Senator's Wife Gives Her Home, One of the Handsomest in the West, Valued at \$1,000,000.

New York, February 12.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from San Francisco says:

"At the meeting of the trustees of the Stanford university today Mrs. Jane L. Stanford surprised every one present by announcing that she had made a deed of gift to the university to take effect at her death, of the fine Stanford mansion on Nob Hill, in this city, with all its furnishings, paintings and other art works, the whole valued at \$1,000,000."

## AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

Over a Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed, Including the Postoffice.

Piano, Tex., February 12.—An incendiary fire occurred here yesterday, which burned nearly thirty buildings, including the business part of the city.

The loss is upward of \$100,000, with practically no insurance.

The postoffice was destroyed, but the mails were saved.

## BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

Morocco Workers Throughout the Country May Go in an Effort To Advance Wages.

Philadelphia, February 12.—A strike originated by the finishers employed by McNeely & Co., morocco manufacturers in this city, last week, has spread among the workers in other factories and it now threatens to become general.

The strikers say they have been promised financial aid by the Brooklyn, N. Y., and Newark, N. J., morocco workers and will stay out until their demand for higher wages receives attention from the manufacturers.

The meeting of the finishers was held Wednesday night, when addressed were

made recommending the support of the movement.

As a result of this meeting 300 workmen who were employed by five firms yesterday quit work as an expression of sympathy with the strikers, in addition to 100 other finishers who went out yesterday.

It is said that other workers are expected to go out shortly and that a tie-up in the finishers' departments in Philadelphia will occur.

The strikers complain that they are not paid enough for the work done. Their wage only averages from \$7 to \$9 a week, and this they say is not sufficient. Some of the firms in this city pay \$10 per week, and this is the ratio the men demand.

## GRANT'S MONUMENT.

**MAYOR APPOINTS A COMMITTEE TO LOOK AFTER CEREMONIES.**

**The Arrangements Will Be Made Tomorrow—The Committee Contains Many Distinguished Men.**

## GOVERNOR GENERAL SEES IT ALL

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## RIVER'S COURSE CHANGING.

Evanston May Be an Inland Town if the Ohio River Doesn't Stop Moving About.

Evanston, Ind., February 12.—The gorge in the Ohio river at this point broke yesterday at 4 o'clock after blocking the river for thirty hours.

The gorge forced the water across into Kentucky at a point four miles above Evansville, and the residents of this city fear that a channel has been cut which will be made deeper by the annual spring flood and finally make of Evansville an inland town.

The threatened cut-off at the point named has engaged the serious attention of the government authorities for several years, and it is probable that immediate action will be taken to keep the river in the natural channel.

## THE NAVAL MILITIA.

A Company Formed of Savannah and Brunswick Citizens and Officers Are Chosen.

The returns of the new naval militia, organized among the citizens of Savannah and Brunswick, have reached the office of the adjutant general, and examination papers were forwarded last night.

The roll of the naval militia contains thirty-five members and the following officers have been elected: Clarence E. Bright, Lieutenant commanding; J. H. Kinzie, Lieutenant junior grade; Gardner E. Richardson, ensign; Thomas M. Baker, ensign.

The torpedo corps at London and Brunswick are to be organized and James E. Wright, Lieutenant commanding; Clyde A. Taylor, Lieutenant junior grade; F. M. Brown, ensign; Walter B. Cook, ensign.

The headquarters of the naval militia will be at Savannah, but the torpedo corps, stationed at Brunswick, will be a part of the organization and the two will work in concert when occasion requires the services of the company in behalf of the peace and good order of the state.

## RYDER CASE MONDAY.

The Supreme Court Will Hear Arguments Upon the Celebrated Case from Talbot County.

Monday the hearing of the Ryder case, from Talbot, will be had before the supreme court. The evidence in the case is voluminous and Attorney General Terrell is now engaged in going through the record.

Last evening the session of the court was prolonged unusually so that the county police might be argued and it was nearly 8 o'clock before the argument was completed.

Neither division is in session today, the justices being engaged in consultation. Monday the second division will sit. Circuit Lumpkin presiding, and the eastern circuit will be taken up. The two divisions will alternate during the balance of the term.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MURDERER.

His Counsel Fights Hard To Keep Him from Being Taken to Australia for Trial.

San Francisco, February 12.—Extradition proceedings in the case of Richard Asher, the alleged murderer of Captain Lee Weller and Arthur Preston, will come up before Commissioner Peacock at 2 o'clock today.

It is expected that the prosecution will conclude its evidence at this session.

It has been definitely decided by the court for the defense not to place Asher on the stand.

They will ask for a dismissal of their client on the ground that no proof has been offered connecting him directly with the crimes.

## A STRONG COMPANY.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and Its Record.

During the year 1896 there was embezzled over \$60,000 from secret organizations alone.

It is believed that the large proportion of it will not be recovered without lawsuits.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Maryland, makes specialty of writing such bonds, and its rates are extremely low.

Messrs. A. Haas and F. Watson, No. 57 South Franklin street, Atlantic City, are the general agents for this company, and will be pleased to furnish full information upon application for same.

## SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB.

Carnegie, Ga., February 12.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

General Clegg, who has been serving Lamar, Madison county, is seriously ill and not expected to live but a short while. Relatives are hurrying to his bedside.

John Anderson, residing out in the country, has a belled bell dog. He says while hunting in the hills and mountains he can hear trace of his dog even when he is out of sight.

Rabbi David Marx will address the club on Saturday, the 24th instant.

# HIGH TARIFF BOOMERS CANNOT GET TOGETHER

## SQUABBLING OVER WOOL

The Manufacturers and Growers Split Over the Proposed Wool Schedule for the Dingley Bill.

## FORMER WANTS THE EARTH

The Latter Is Satisfied with a Corner of It, and Therein Lie Their Differences.

## A PROHIBITIVE DUTY IS PROPOSED

Judge Lawrence, Who Represents the Manufacturers' Committee, Demands That the Present Tariff on Washed, Scoured and Skirted Wool Be Doubled and Tripled—Growers' Committee Recognizes the Impossibility of Such Extreme Rates, and the Branch Widens.

Washington, February 12.—The National Wool Growers' Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers have split on the wool schedule that each favors. The conference has been in session here almost continuously during the past two days behind closed doors. An effort was made to reach an agreement as to rates of duty on wool which might be recommended to the house ways and means committee.

Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, speaking of the disagreement, said:

"The conference was entirely friendly at every stage, but that ended in complete disagreement, due to irreconcilable differences of opinion as to what are reasonable rates of duty on wool under present conditions, and with a view to a permanent tariff law. The manufacturers' committee, at the request of the wool growers, finally submitted a schedule of rates which they would join in recommending for the sake of securing harmonious co-operation.

"This schedule was higher

## AT WORK ON OUR BRIDGES

Chairman Camp of the Bridge Committee Tells of the Improvements To Be Made.

### MORE AND BETTER BRIDGES

Committee Will Inspect the Old Magnolia Street Structure with the View to Replacing It.

### NEW IRON BRIDGE BADLY NEEDED

Alabama Street Project Has Not Been Given Up—Repairs on Edgewood Avenue Bridge Being Made—A New Structure for Bell Street—Whitfield Street Bridge's Condition—What Mr. Camp Says.

Many improvements on Atlanta's bridges have been mapped out for this year.

The bridge committee of the city council intends to make some rapid strides toward improved structures in the bridge line if the city council will agree to the plans that will be presented during the year.

Of course the most gigantic scheme will be the construction of the much-talked-of Alabama street bridge.

Councilman Camp, who is the chairman of the committee, said this morning that their great efforts would be to get the Alabama street bridge, but at the same time attention would be given all the other structures.

The Edgewood avenue bridge is now undergoing repairs and will be in excellent condition when the work is finished. This bridge received first attention from the new council by getting a small appropriation toward repairs.

Forsyth and Broad street bridges are in excellent shape and grade underneath. The Forsyth street structure could be raised to an advantage, says Councilman Camp, but it is not likely that this matter will be pressed this year.

Bell street bridge will very likely be torn away and a durable iron structure substituted. The committee had this bridge under consideration at its last meeting and reported favorably on building a new structure.

### NEW BRIDGE FOR MAGNOLIA

The next move on the part of the committee will be to recommend an improvement in the Magnolia street bridge. The bridge is a wooden structure and in somewhat dilapidated condition. It is the intention of the committee, says Councilman Camp, to go over next week and inspect its condition and determine some way by which a handsome iron structure can take the place of the wooden one.

It is also the intention of the committee to recommend to the street committee the necessity of widening the street at the west end of the bridge and raising the grade about Elliott street.

All citizens of the western portion of Atlanta will be asked to take immediate steps toward putting the Magnolia street in better condition, as it is the most extensively travelled thoroughfare entering directly from that part of the city.

Whitehall street bridge over the Southern railroad is in very bad condition. The committee will also look after this, too. As the railroad is tunneled under the street, it is the duty of the railroad to keep the bridge repaired. The railroad will be notified to repair the bridge at once.

### BRIDGE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

Some time next week it is probable that the finance committee, bridge committees and the officials of the Southern and Central railroads will hold a conference in reference to the Alabama street bridge.

Councilman Camp said this morning that it was important that the conference should be held and he would try to get the respective parties concerned together.

### PREACHER KILLS HIMSELF

REV. SIMPSON WHITE'S MIND HAS BEEN UNBALANCED.

He Visits His Wife, Who Is Sick With Pneumonia at Her Mother's Home, and on His Return Cuts His Own Throat.

Carrollton, Ga., February 12. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Rev. Simpson White, a well known Baptist preacher, about eighty years old, committed suicide in this place by cutting his throat.

It has been believed that his mind was unbalanced for some time past, and he would do many strange and unaccountable things. At times he would disappear mysteriously for several days and nobody could ever learn where he had been.

Recently his wife had been ill at her mother's house with pneumonia and he had been to visit her.

He had just returned from this trip when he committed the rash act that ended his life.



**LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO**  
Made from the Finest, Smoothest and Sweetest Leaf ever known. Contains no Nicotine. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.  
**ALL FOR 10 CENTS.**  
A Pleasant, Cool and Refreshing Smoke.

## WILL NOT AFFECT SOUTHERN MILLS

The Partial Close Down Applies Only to Eastern States.

### MILLS IN SOUTH PROSPEROUS

Governor Bullock States That the Output of Cotton Goods in the South Is Not Ahead of the Demand—Will Be an Impetus To Bring More Capital to the South.

The cotton mills of the south will not close down.

This is an interesting and important piece of news from a commercial standpoint when taken in connection with the statement that all the mills of the east have been ordered shut down, for an indefinite period, two days in every week.

This means that the output of the eastern cotton mills will be reduced one-third, and, that, the payrolls will be cut in the same proportion. It also means that the employees will receive only two-thirds of their former wages.

When the fact that the eastern mills were to close down two days in the week became public it was at first thought that the southern mills would be included in the cut in time of operation. But such is far from being the case.

### WILL RUN ON FULL TIME

Last night Governor Bullock, who has been in touch with the cotton mill industry in the south for several years, was seen and asked about the matter. He said:

"The proposed reduction of time in the operation of cotton mills applies solely to the mills in the eastern states. The mills in the south will continue to run on full time. There is no reason whatever for the southern mills to make a reduction. It is the finer grades of cotton goods with which the market seems to be overstocked and these grades are made in the east and not in the south. Down here we manufacture the coarser material and we can sell all we can make."

In this connection it is stated that all the mills of the south are in a most prosperous condition and are paying good dividends where they are properly managed.

### AN IMPETUS TO CAPITAL

Recently there has been an impetus given to the movement to bring more capital from the north and east to the south for the purpose of investing it in cotton mills in this section of the country. The partial shut down of the eastern mills may hasten the movement.

That the southern mills are still to run on full time is sure to be received as most welcome news in all commercial centers.

### WEST POINT BANK SOLID.

THE RECENT RUN ON IT CAUSED BY A MISAPPREHENSION.

The Bank Is Ready To Pay All Depositors If They Wish To Withdraw and Can Meet All Obligations Demanded.

West Point, Ga., February 12. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The cause for the run on the West Point State bank has just been made public.

When the Morning Constitution of February 8th was issued containing the report of the failure of the State Savings bank of Atlanta, with which Mr. M. G. Bailey, now cashier of the West Point State bank, had formerly been connected, the depositors became alarmed, as it was thought by many that the two institutions were connected, thus causing many to draw out their savings.

Heretofore many of the people of this city had had very disastrous experiences in this line, as two banking houses have closed their doors within the past thirteen months, causing many to lose the savings of a lifetime.

Mr. Bailey states that the bank is still solid and able to meet all obligations, and he stands ready to prove it by being willing to pay every depositor who wishes to withdraw.

The bank has a cash capital of \$25,000.

### BAD DAY FOR MOONSHINE.

Revenue Officers Destroy Many Still and 3,500 Gallons of Beer—Several Shots Exchanged.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 12. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Deputy United States Revenue Collector Thaxton, of this city, and a posse have just returned from a raid into the mountains of Polk county near the Georgia and North Carolina lines. Two copper stills were destroyed Tuesday night, together with 3,500 gallons of beer, but the operators escaped into the mountains after an exchange of shots.

On Wednesday the same posse destroyed a seventy-gallon still near Hughes post-office, on the Georgia line. This still was in full operation, showing that the operators had escaped the officers only a few minutes. The authorities have been notified that there are yet others.

### IDENTIFICATION UNCERTAIN.

Gall Is Not Quite Sure That Mauro Is the One Who Stole His Diamonds.

New York, February 12.—George E. Gall, the New Orleans jeweler who on December 2d last was robbed of \$10,000 worth of diamonds, partly identified Andrew Mauro in the court yesterday as the culprit.

Mr. Gall said that with the exception of the nose the man resembled the person who had obtained the diamonds.

The prisoner was remanded until tomorrow to allow Mr. Gall time to definitely determine whether he is the man or not.

### MURDERER MADAMS RESPITE.

Montgomery, Ala., February 12. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Walter Madams, colored, of Shelby county, who was to have been hanged on tomorrow for murder, was today respite by the governor for a week.

## BREAD WAR IS IMMINENT

Atlanta Bakers About To Declare a Bitter Fight Which Will Result Seriously.

### CUT PRICE BREAD THE CAUSE

The Bakers Want the City To Adopt a Standard of Weight and Thereby Protect the People.

### TROUBLE OVER WEIGHT OF LOAVES

The Twelve-Ounce and Sixteen-Ounce Loaves Are the Same Size and Are Sold for the Same Price—Bakers' Agreement Won't Stand and They Want Protection by Law Regulating the Weight of Bread—What Caused the Trouble.

Bread is the staff of life, but when bread is made out of yeast and hot air it is a very weak staff. Some of the bread sold in Atlanta today is but little better than that. A full-weight five-cent loaf of bread should balance the scales at an even sixteen ounces, but there is a trick which dishonest bakers know whereby a twelve-ounce loaf



### WHICH WILL YOU TAKE?

may be made identical in size with the sixteen-ounce loaf, and to the ordinary observer they are the same. But the twelve-ounce loaf of being cut will be found to be full of holes, and of course as holes are not very substantial, it will require a great deal to satisfy hunger.

Now if a customer goes to a baker he will get the sixteen-ounce loaf, but if he buys it from the bread wagon or from the grocer he will get a twelve-ounce loaf only. This is not true in all cases, it is but just to say, "as some grocers will not buy the twelve-ounce loaf, but they are few. Many different weights of loaves are made, there being no such a thing as uniformity either in price or weight and the indications seem to point to a bread war in the near future.

### GENERAL AGREEMENT BROKEN.

Some time ago the bakers themselves petitioned the city council to regulate the weights of the loaf. They asked for a one and a two-pound loaf ordinance. Then as the price of flour fluctuated the price of the bread could easily be regulated. But from some unexplained cause the ordinance was reported unfavorably from the committee, and there the matter rested. Then the majority of the head bakers formed a combination among themselves to regulate the price of the twelve-ounce loaf and agreed to discharge any driver found cutting the price. The drivers of the city claim that the drivers for Smid's home bakery have been cutting prices. The drivers, with the exception of Smid's men, met last Wednesday night and agreed to visit Mr. Smid last night in a body and demand that the offending drivers be discharged.

Mr. Smid became very angry and notified his visitors that he would attend to his own business and sell his bread at whatever price he pleased. Mr. Smid's refusal to abide by the terms of the contract he entered into will release all the other bakers, so they claim, and we may expect to see the bread market take a sudden lull.

Cloudy weather covers nearly the entire country today. The center of low pressure that was in the lower Mississippi valley yesterday morning has moved north to the upper Ohio valley. A second low of still greater energy has moved down from the extreme northwest and is central this morning in North Dakota.

The general atmospheric conditions are in a very unsettled state over the entire country today. The center of low pressure that was in the lower Mississippi valley yesterday morning has moved north to the upper Ohio valley. A second low of still greater energy has moved down from the extreme northwest and is central this morning in North Dakota.

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## CHIEF CONNOLLY TO TAKE ACTION

He Says Mrs. Woodside Should Be Removed from the Streets.

### LUNACY SHOULD BE CHARGE

Opinion Is General That She Should Be Looked After by the Authorities. What a Prominent Citizen Says—The Woman Was Tried for Lunacy Once.

The article in yesterday's Evening Constitution about the silent woman, Mrs. Woodside, who stands upon the street corners at all hours of the day and often after nightfall, has created considerable interest, and it is now probable that some move will be made, in official circles, to investigate the woman's history and ascertain what her mental condition really is.

A prominent merchant, who had read the account of the woman's queer conduct, said: "I don't see why the police authorities should allow her to stand about the streets as she does. She is either a vagrant or a lunatic and something should be done to make her cease her street posing or she should be taken care of if she is mentally unbalanced. I have seen the woman often and have wondered why she has not been looked after by the police. Any man who would thus stand day after day on the street would be run in either as a suspicious character, a vagrant or a lunatic, and it is far worse to allow such conduct upon the part of a woman in a city like Atlanta."

This is one of the many opinions that have been expressed concerning the Woodside woman, and it seems to be generally thought that she should be removed to some charitable home or the asylum.

CHIEF CONNOLLY WILL ACT.

Chief Connolly, who always gives such matters his careful attention, said this morning:

"Yes, I have had my attention called to the strange actions of Mrs. Woodside and I will take some steps to get her off the streets. You know she was once taken before Ordinary Calhoun, but he did not think at that time there was sufficient evidence of her insanity to warrant him in committing her to the insane asylum. I believe now, however, that if she was tried upon a writ of lunacy the ordinary would have her placed in the asylum. This, I think, will be what we will have to do with the woman. I will give the matter my earliest attention."

It was stated in yesterday's Evening Constitution that the woman did not ask alms. It appears that this statement was to a certain extent incorrect. She now and then begs of the passers-by, but does it spasmodically and without any earnest appeal such as usually characterizes the begging of the street mendicant.

The directors yesterday took no final action. They discussed Mr. Bosche's case, but no action was taken. President Moyers will go to Macon, and while he will be an important factor in the meeting held there, as far as Bosche and the presidency of the league is concerned, he will be silent until the others act.

Aldrich will not request the resignation of President Bosche. If the other clubs represented expect this they will be disappointed.

### OTHERS MUST ASK FOR RESIGNATION

Unless either Columbus, Augusta or Savannah asks for the resignation of Bosche the club will bring up the question again to the directors of the league just as it was at the meeting held yesterday afternoon. When this is done the old depot will be vacated and possibly torn down to make room for the new union passenger station for the Western and Atlantic railway.

It seems Columbus is dissatisfied with Mr. Bosche. So is Augusta. From one of these two points the resignation of Mr. Bosche will be

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION  
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

## WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.  
Delivered to residences - - - 10 centsBY THE YEAR.  
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

**PERSONS**  
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 12, 1897.

## THE OLD PENSIONERS.

The state of Georgia has just finished paying out several thousand dollars to the widows of confederate veterans, and the money was well spent. Every dollar of it went to add to the comfort and sustenance of a class of people that deserve all that we can render them in their aging lives. The pension commissioner is now engaged in the no less noble task of paying off the disabled veterans who are in need of help.

A few days The Evening Constitution called attention to the pernicious practices of some unprincipled men who had taken advantage of the necessities of the widows, and had charged them heavy fees for their services in securing the money which the state provided free and without charge to help them along in the struggle for existence. The same rule applies to those who take advantage of the ignorant old soldiers for personal gain.

In securing the pension papers to which those who come within the limits of the law are entitled, a lawyer can be of absolutely no assistance. The ordinary is required by law to furnish the necessary blanks and information to those desiring to apply for pensions, and when the proper record is made and the documents signed they are forwarded to the pension department for investigation. If the state pension commissioner finds that the applicant is deserving and is entitled to draw a pension his name is enrolled and in the regular order of business the amount to which he is entitled is paid to him through the court of ordinary of his county.

There is not \$1 in the way of fees or costs attached to the procedure, and any man charging such a fee lays himself liable to prosecution. There is a case on record where an old and indigent veteran was charged 10 per cent of his pension of \$50, with the additional charge of \$10 for expenses. He appealed to the then governor, who promptly informed the lawyer that he would not only bring criminal charges against him, but would have him disbarred if he did not at once refund the money, which he did in short order.

The country press should make these facts known, so that the widows of the veterans and old soldiers may understand that there are no fees in pension cases, thereby protecting them from such unprincipled men as would fleece them out of the gratuity to which they are entitled under the laws of Georgia.

## GOOD JUDGES OF NEWSPAPERS.

The people know a good newspaper when they see it. Prospective and big sheets cannot deceive them. They can tell at a glance whether a newspaper has a metropolitan look and gives the freshest news in the most interesting shape.

They know whether the editorials, paragraphs and special articles are bright and crisp, or heavy and dull.

Knowing these things, The Evening Constitution swells with pride as the subscriptions and words of cheer come rolling in from every quarter.

The verdict of the people is always in favor of the best and brightest newspaper.

## ENSE FROM DR. TALMAGE.

Rev. Dr. Talmage takes the right view of Bradley-Martin ball.

To an Indianapolis reporter the doctor said that there are two ways of giving to the poor and needy—one directly and the other by scattering our wealth. He favored big entertainments, and said, "I think that when a \$100,000 entertainment is given, the man who cannot say that \$20,000 of it will reach the poor needs a new pair of spectacles."

This is the way to look at it, and the only way from an economic standpoint, of course. It has another side as a moral question, but the great divine was discussing that. He is probably against all balls, whether they cost much or little.

Idaho now has a woman for chaplain of the state legislature.

If Admiral Bunc gets away from Charles with one-third of his ships and sailors he will do well.

Mrs. Bradley-Martin's success may stimulate Mr. Bradley-Martin to attempt something.

Our divorce system needs reforming, or else society should be reformed so that there will be fewer divorces.

Boston is having a giddy time since Sam Jones left.

A little boy in knee pants walked into a Waukegan, Ill., bank the other day, and

presenting a wooden pistol at the cashier, demanded \$5. The kid was invited into a back room and questioned. He turned out to be a dime novel reader, and the cashier gave him 5 cents and turned him loose.

Orie Read, the favorite Chicago novelist, is a Tennesseean, six feet six in his socks, and forty-three years old. He makes money easily, and he spends it the same way.

The president has pardoned a man convicted of profanity in the District of Columbia. We should think so—he knows how it himself.

Dr. Hulda Gunn, of New York, says that a physician should help his patients to die. Dr. Gunn will have plenty of leisure after this.

In the Nevada legislature the bill legalizing prize fighting was reported favorably by the committee on education and morals.

It is said that some of the big politicians up north frequently deny the authenticity of interviews when they do not like them after publication.

The school in an Illinois country district has been closed because the big girls kiss and hug the young men who were sent there to teach. The teachers all resigned, declaring that the girls made their lives miserable.

The Bradley-Martin function was simply a carnival of money bags.

WHAT WE THINK  
OF OURSELVES.

"Self-praise is no recommendation." This is a familiar line in the old copybooks, and many of my readers have written it so often that it comes into their minds whenever they meet a boastful schoolboy.

Doubtless, it is a pretty sound maxim, but it has been disregarded by some very great men who had a very high opinion of themselves.

Cicero was always talking about his "divine eloquence." He trumpeted his own praises everywhere, and was always bragging about the wonderful power of his oratory.

Once after he had lost a suit, and his client had fled to avoid punishment, he had the impudence to rewrite his speech, polish it and add some fine flourishes, and then send it to the man in exile with a letter complimenting it in the most extravagant terms.

The disgraced client growled over it, and wrote in reply: "If Cicero had spoken as Cicero has written, his friend would not now be eating figs at Marselles."

That was neat and to the point, wasn't it?

Napoleon was a sublime egotist. He believed that he was the greatest man in the world's history and he did not hesitate to say so.

He was not satisfied with winning victories. He wanted to be regarded as the greatest lawmaker, and the leading authority in literature, science and art. Nor did he neglect theology. He thought that he could give points to the learned priests who had spent all their lives studying the scriptures.

He employed artists and sculptors to perpetuate his features, and he was never satisfied with any but the most flattering likenesses.

In his talk to his inferiors and equals he always claimed almost superhuman gifts and powers.

When he was a poor and unknown youth his egotism was sharply criticised by older men. Later in life it was very annoying to the eminent persons with whom he was thrown in contact.

Probably no man ever lived who had a higher opinion of himself.

General Winfield Scott had an absurdly exaggerated idea of his own importance.

During the war of '61 the British at one time threw some shells into the camp occupied by the general.

"Do they know that I am here?" he asked a staff officer.

"I think they do," was the reply.

Scott immediately got into a gorgeous dress uniform, and headed for the breastworks. He was asked what he intended to do.

"I am going to let them see me!" was his pompous answer.

He showed himself to the enemy, towering up to his full height, and waited for the firing to cease.

To his astonishment, the British turned to run in his direction. The general turned red in the face and came down from his perch.

"The rascals!" he said, as he sought a place of shelter. "The rascals! Would you believe it, they shot at me!"

Just why he supposed that the foe would respect his person it would be hard to explain.

We have lost more than most of us appreciate.

Tom, in the president's desk of the senate, would be a picturesque figure beside which the fabled bull in a china shop would become a thing for children to play with. Imagine him and John Sherman in their clash—for John would not, in the event of Tom's election, be a premier-elect, nor would Mark Hanna now be weeping hot tears down the visera of McKinley over the ingratitude of governors. Tom has the eccentricity of genius, the truthfulness of a woman, and the nerve of the devil. John has the first and last virtues, and what he lacks in the second he makes up in bluff.

Imagine Tom presiding over the hilarious Tillman, the morbid Hale, the sinister Smith, the vicious Vest, the holy Hoar, thevarious Vilas: the go-

ing-going Gray of Delaware, the Mincawer Mason of Illinois, the caustic Culom, the heterogeneous Hale, the garrulous Gallinger, the silver-plated Stewart, the brawling Butler, the tenacious Teller, the priceless Platt, the jingo Joneses, the bucolic Blackburn, the childlike Chandler, the frigid Frye, the all-purpose Aldridge, the dignified Davis, the wallop Wolcott, the querulous Quay, the fiery Foraker, or the gormandizing Gorman!

In this great aggregation of politicians, bankers, corporation lawyers, naturalized citizens, statesmen and others, Tom would be welcomed with the cordiality of the bubonic plague in St. Petersburg or an American warship at Siam—with equal prospects of destruction to come. Senatorial dignity, already limping about Washington on crutches, would take to its bed, and the lachrymose lobby would die in its tracks. I know of some people who would not dare stay in Washington if Tom were there—people Whig in the white house now and expectorate tobacco juice on the plush carpet.

Tom did pretty well to get twenty-seven electoral votes for the second highest office in the gift of the American people, to say nothing of the advertising which will sell his books and maybe nominate him for something again. Had he been taken to preside for four years over the senate at Washington we would have enjoyed four years of the liveliest legislation in our history, and the administration would have been one long Fourth of July as it is celebrated in Boston and Philadelphia.

Of course his time under this arrangement would be limited, but I feel sure that Tom would catch up with Hobart in spite of the handicap.

The value of his services are not to be overestimated or even comprehended now, for no man knows what Tom is equal to until he gets a whack at any sort of an opportunity given him. And if this opportunity were Collier P. Huntington of J. Pierpont Morgan or even Mr. Cleveland's fortunate stepfather, know that Dan Stuart would have to charter the whole state of Nevada to hold the audience that would pay to see the fight.

We have lost much. A chance to turn the candlelight into the dark paths of those who are in the gift of the American people, to say nothing of the advertising which will sell his books and maybe nominate him for something again. Had he been taken to preside for four years over the senate at Washington we would have enjoyed four years of the liveliest legislation in our history, and the administration would have been one long Fourth of July as it is celebrated in Boston and Philadelphia.

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## SOME QUEER CHARACTERS

Georgia Mountaineers Confined in the Jail for Distilling by the Light of the Moon.

### HOW THEY DEFY CONSEQUENCES

One Moonshiner Who Gave Up His Home and Liberty for a Night's Frolic in Atlanta.

### THEY SMOKE AND TELL BIG TALES

A Preacher Who Made a Break for Liberty To See His Third Wife. Brewing Unlawful Spirits Under a Washpot Down by the Branch—How the Moonshiners Pass Their Time in Prison.

The utter disregard of consequences, which is one of the leading characteristics of the romantic Georgia moonshiner, was strikingly illustrated in the conduct of one of the prisoners, charged with brewing the unlawful mountain dew, a day or two ago. Yesterday afternoon a representative of The Evening Constitution visited the section of the county jail in which the moonshiners are kept, pining for the green trees, gurgling brooks, the gentle breezes and the quiet still.

**SUFFICIENT UNTO THE DAY, ETC.**

There are now confined in the prison about forty of these yeomen of Georgia who do business by the light of the moon, the most picturesque character among them being the moonshiner who has lately exemplified the careless, devil-may-care habits of the foe to revenue officers. His name is Samuel Waters and he hails from somewhere near Rabun Gap, in the mountainous region of the state, where the leg-



THEY TELL THEIR EXPERIENCES.

elements of changing a quarter into a quart of whisky is performed in the hollow of a stump. Waters had friends who arranged for him a bond and his wife sent him enough money to pay his railroad fare back home. He was turned out and while waiting for his train he took a turn on Decatur street and loaded up on some of the goods of his own manufacture. Next morning he found himself still in Atlanta and every cent of his money gone. Being without the means of leaving the city and having nowhere to lay his head, he went before the United States commissioner and pleaded guilty to the charge of illicit distilling. He was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and is now in jail serving out his sentence. Waters is about sixty years of age, and he stated that he has been moonshining for nearly fifty years and was caught for the first time a few weeks ago. "And they will never get me again," he sentimentally remarks.

**HAS HAD THRILLING EXPERIENCES.**

Another character among the moonshiners in the jail is A. J. Davis, who tells many a good story of his thrilling experiences with the "revenues." The last time he was caught he was brewing the dew in a washpot down on a branch. To a casual observer he was engaged in nothing more

## THE DANGER

to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding and dread with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial is appreciated by but few. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her, ere she presses to her bosom her babe.

## MOTHER'S FRIEND

allays Nervousness, and so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without such violent protest in the way of Nausea, Headache, Etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to cheerful and hopeful anticipations—she passes through the ordeal quickly and without pain—in left strong and vigorous and enabled to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her. Safety to life of both is assured by the use of "Mother's Friend," and the time of recovery shortened.

"I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, who obtained a bottle of 'Mother's Friend' of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly and easily. All agree that their labor was shorter and less painful."

JOHN G. POLHILL, Macon, Ga.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, sent by mail on receipt of price.

Books containing invaluable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address upon application.

THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

unlawful than boiling a few hickory shirts and jeans breeches. But there was a worm under the innocent washpot, and the fermenting corn was quietly getting in its work.

### HE BREWS AND PREGNANCIES.

Moonshiner C. C. Key, from Glimer country, is or was a preacher, and he has made his full share of unlawful spirits. Key was one of the prisoners who recently attempted to escape from jail by burning a hole in the floor of the prison. He married his third wife a short while ago and it was her letters, overflowing with love and longing to see him again, that made him desperate and drove him to make the attempt to reach his mountain home.

### STRANGE SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY

These moonshiners are interesting and strange specimens of humanity. They take life philosophically, and while they fret under confinement, they manage to make the best of it, and spend their time smoking their coals pipes and relating their experiences while making corn whisky and dodging the government officials. The danger which constantly surrounds them seems to add zest to their labors, and it is doubtful if they would desire to carry on their traffic if there was not some prospect of being raided, not that they desire to be caught, but because they deem it a sort of inherited duty to outwit the revenue officers.

"The good Lord gives us the corn," is the way they put it, "and it's for us to make the liquor," and it's for the revenue to catch us of they can."

### AT THE THEATERS.

EDDIE FOY.

Direct from a most successful engagement in Chicago, following on many others of equal proportions, the favorite comedian Eddie Foy, and his merry company of more than forty well known artists and pretty girls, will be seen tonight at the Grand in the most successful of all musical and spectacular productions, "Off the Earth," by John D. Gilbert. Every accession to the perfect comedy written and produced has been carefully finished. Success has followed every appearance of the company in the various cities visited, and no doubt the same result will be seen here; for with such well-known features as Oscar Hall, Mary Marble, Adele Farrington, the Sisters Saye and such others, together with some of the best singers and prettiest girls in beautiful costumes, with a background of appropriate special scenery, nothing but well deserved success could be expected.

New songs, many of the latest hits of the season, as well as those specially written for Mr. Foy and his co-workers in amusing the public, will be made a feature of the evening.

No one who loves bright, clean and whole, some comedy can afford to miss what every one had endorsed as the best of modern operatic extravaganzas.

This will be a matinee Saturday and the performance Saturday night will close the engagement.

NELLIE McHENRY.

"A Night in New York," a merry conglomeration of music and dancing in which Jolly Nellie McHenry is starring this season, comes to the Grand next Monday and Tuesday. The skit written by Miss McHenry by Captain Denney, author of "A Night at the Circus" and other successes, with a strong up-to-date flavor, showing New York life as we see it in the prominent hotels and at the French ball. Her supporting company is said to be excellent and includes John Webster, Charles Parsons, George Eastman, Joe Spark, J. H. Allen, Miss Henrietta Lee, Miss Fanny Brooks, Miss Viola Raymore, La Petite Rosa and others.

THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke will be at the Lyceum next Friday in "The Spectator."

The second act of "The Spectator" is complete with excitement over the fluctuations of the grain market and the manipulations of the grain market syndicate headed by John Fullerton (Thomas Q. Seabrooke) representing one faction, and Henry Duncan (A. H. Stuart) representing the opposition. The incidents of the act were taken from an actual occurrence in the manipulation of the grain market in the great city of Chicago and which came under the observation of the author of the play, Mr. George H. Broadhurst, the details of which are faithfully reproduced in the second act of "The Spectator." This particular wheat deal was manipulated by G. P. Hutchinson (Old Hutch) on the one side, and C. W. Whittier (Whittier) on the other, representing the opposing faction, and as a matter of fact, they occupied adjoining offices in the board of trade building in Chicago, and it was in this particular deal that Old Hutch received his first important set-back as a manipulator, and it was through this set-back that his ultimate downfall was initiated.

Singular to relate and also as a matter of history, it was while witnessing a performance of "The Spectator" and during the enactment of this scene, that the first signs of mental failing were discovered in poor old Hutchinson, who sat in an orchestra chair witnessing the particular scene, was so overcome with the incidents shown therewith that he broke forth with shrieks and yell which resulted in his being gently removed from the auditorium.

On this incident is said that a mimic presentation of its details would so move one of the central figures of what might almost be termed a tragedy. Poor Old Hutch, his manipulation of the various markets on the board of trade in Chicago, will be a matter of history to the manipulators of the world at large. He was in his active life considered without a peer in that particular line, and it seems a fearful commentary that his failing mentality should be disclosed through the medium of a stage representation of an incident in which he was one of the prime factors.

The engagement is limited to matinee and night, beginning Tuesday.

**SIXTY CRACK RIDERS COMING.**

Mr. Prince says that there will be from sixty to eighty visiting riders, rubbers and trainers in Atlanta every time the races come off. This will serve to enthuse local wheelmen and bring out large crowds to see the races each fortnight.

Among the crack riders whom Mr. Prince has assurance will be on the circuit are J. Eaton, of Elizabeth, N. J., the champion indoor rider of the world; Con Baker, of Columbus, O., the 1½ mile man; Otto Zeigler, of San Francisco, the champion of California; Lloyd Williams, of Dallas, the champion of Texas; Ray McDonald, of New York; Ben Stowers, of Atlanta, Ala., and Clarence Woodard, of Nashville, the champions of the south; Eli Winslett, of Portland, Ore.; George Quinn, of Mobile; Lewis Davis, Preston Barry, Gilbert Logue and Bert Repine, of Nashville; Zack Oliver and Dick Yates, of Memphis, and other crack riders from all over the country.

Mr. Prince will leave this afternoon for Montgomery, where he goes to close some small details and he will then return to Memphis. He will be in Atlanta again in about a month, at which time he will thoroughly bill the town for the opening races here. Today he has spent the time in visiting the local bicycle dealers and others interested in the coming races and to a representative of The Evening Constitution he said that he was sure that Atlanta was going to be one of the best, if not the very best, points on the entire southern circuit.

**BAYARD DINES AGAIN.**

Royal Society Club Given Him Another Chance To Tell How Close Ties Between the Countries Are.

London, February 12.—The Royal Society Club gave a dinner last night in honor of Ambassador Bayard.

Among those present were the archbishop of Canterbury, the marquis of Lorne and Lord Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England.

Mr. Bayard delivered one of his characteristic speeches, dwelling upon the ties that bind Great Britain and the United States and predicting that they would grow stronger with the course of time as the two people came to understand each other better.

Referring to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, Mr. Bayard said that now the principle of arbitration had been admitted, he did not believe that the treaty could be permanently obstructed, though there might be delay in bringing it into operation.

**MRS. EMILY DABNEY, RICHMOND, VA.**

Richmond, Va., February 12. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mrs. Emily Dabney, Mrs. W. W. Dabney, manager of the Western Union telegraph office here, died suddenly last night at their house on Burton Heights. She was a Miss Nelson or Lynchburg.

Two sons and a daughter survive.

## THE EXPERTS TO BE HERE

The Contract Closed and Atlanta Will Be in the Southern Bicycle Circuit.

### OPENING RACES APRIL 9 AND 10

General Manager Prince Is Here To-day Arranging for the Big Races for the Summer.

### \$40,000 IN CASH FOR THE PRIZES

This Amount Will Be Offered During the Season—Champion Riders of the World Will Be in Attendance—Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Montgomery Will Compose the Southern Circuit—Track at Piedmont Park in Good Condition.

Atlanta will be in the southern bicycle circuit, and the first of the spring races will be held in this city on April 9th and 10th.

The contract for having Atlanta in the circuit was closed this morning with the Exposition Amusement Company by Mr. Jack Prince, the general manager of the circuit, and within a few weeks everything will be ready in readiness for the beginning of the racing season.

Mr. Prince arrived in the city last night from Chattanooga, where he signed a contract for the erection of a large coliseum which will be used for the races in that city. Work on the Chattanooga building will begin at once and it will be completed and ready for use at the first races in that place.

It is at present arranged there will be five cities in the circuit. They will be Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Montgomery.

The season will open in Memphis on April 2d and 3d for two days; from Memphis the racers will go to Nashville for April 5th and 6th; Chattanooga, April 7th and 8th; Atlanta, April 9th and 10th, and Montgomery on April 12th and 13th.

The Montgomery dates will finish the first trip around the circuit and the riders will then return to Memphis, where they will begin the second round and will reach Atlanta every eleven days after the first races for the following seven months.

### RACES EVERY ELEVEN DAYS.

The cities which Mr. Prince has included in the circuit are so located that he is enabled to reach them every eleven days. Much enthusiasm has already been manifested over the coming races by the local wheelmen and they promise to be the most "entertaining" amusement which will be offered to the visitors to the exposition grounds this summer.

Many otherwise than bicycle professors and devotees hold back in horror when they consider the awful length to which the race can be taken, for it is probably true that whereas in the possession of any other thing which a human being can own, there is the possibility of his being completely satisfied with it, by all ethics of wheeling, having found the correctly adjusted right thing in bicycles is impossible.

One beauty of the races is that they will all be run at night. Mr. Prince has examined the track in the building at Piedmont park and pronounced it in perfect condition and praises Messrs. Larned and Fitch for the excellent shape in which they have placed it, which will allow a mile to be made on it in 1:45. In the building Mr. Prince will place fifty arc lights, which will allow the spectators to see the races at every corner of the big track.

During the season there will be \$40,000 in cash prizes offered to the riders, which will equal about \$400 every time a race meet is held in this city, so that if a rider should follow up all the races and were only to win 40 per cent of his entries during the season he would come out at the end of the seven months \$7,000 winner or an average of \$1,000 a month.

**SIXTY CRACK RIDERS COMING.**

Mr. Prince says that there will be from sixty to eighty visiting riders, rubbers and trainers in Atlanta every time the races come off. This will serve to enthuse local wheelmen and bring out large crowds to see the races each fortnight.

In the questions of handles for instance, no snake ever dreamed of the contortions that these have been twisted into, and back of it in each instance is some principle that proves all other convolutions a delusion and a snare.

Medicine has stepped in here very decidedly or rather it has stepped into medicine. The correction of spinal troubles, of deformities, of interrupted development in the arms or legs has been possible before some doctor by means of the position of the handle bars of a much used bicycle.

But this is simple compared to the subjects of chains and the absence of chaining. Here the brain of man has run riot. All sorts of schemes and ideas have been incorporated in this part of bicycling. Here is an odd-looking chain that has teeth like those of a shark. Its maker claims that it is lighter than an ordinary chain and 80 pounds stronger. Another chain appears like a series of small triangles. It comes from England and its merit is that with it one can ride a 12 gear as easily as a seventy-six gear with an ordinary chain.

The chain rides on its teeth on the front sprocket wheel and on the rear sprocket wheel it rolls on roller bearings.

Of course the old way of stopping by going over the handle bars or turning too suddenly is left to any who prefer them. But as a rule the other means are liked by most riders.

Then, too, there is another rider at hand who is not quite a very effective stop it can be made without difficulty.

The chain of a bicycle gains notoriety, through different ways, is infinite.

In an exhibition now taking place in New York the wheel which is to be shipped to theistic hero, Fitzsimmons, is shown and always attracts a crowd.

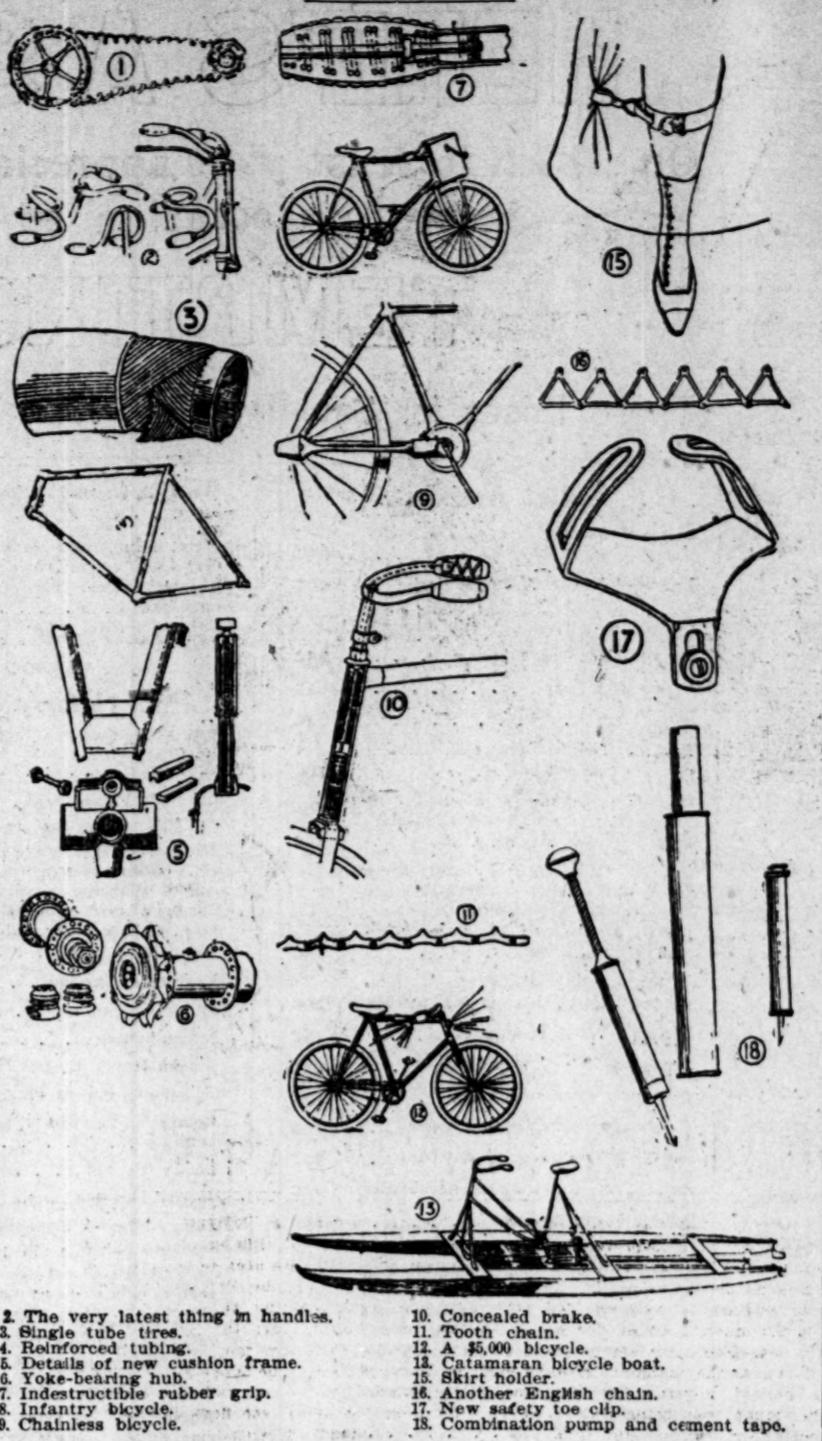
One is also exhibited that is valued at \$5,000 and duplicates of this wheel are ridden by the Emperor William, the prince of Wales, Lillian Russell and Richard Mansfield.

One studded with jewels is to be seen there, but perhaps the most interesting is one where the frame is built of crystal, permitting the delicate mechanism to be observed and appreciated.

There are those that have traveled tens of thousands of miles and those that have seen all conditions of service.

Another curious wheel is that known as the bicycle boat. It is a simple arrangement of a bicycle frame constructed upon two shell-like catamarans with red hulls and black decks. The pedals of the frame work a small propeller and the handle-bars

## SOME NEW THINGS FOR BICYCLES AND BICYCLISTS



2. The very latest thing in handles.

3. Reinforced tubing.

4. Details of new cushion frame.

5. Concealed hub.

6. Indestructible rubber grip.

7. Single tube tire.

8. Concealed brake.

9. Reinforced tubing.

10. Tooth chain.

11. A \$5,000 bicycle.

12. Indianam bicycle boat.

13. Skirt-holder.

# STEEL RAIL WAR IS ON

President Gale, of the Illinois Company, makes a hurried departure for Pittsburgh.

## VICE PRESIDENT PALMER TALKS

The official price is now \$18, but it is believed Western concerns get them for \$17.

## THE CUT IS LIKELY TO REMAIN

There is no agreement between the mine owners touching prices for the coming year, but a pool will probably be effected.

Chicago, February 12.—The war of the steel rail gians did not undergo any change in this market yesterday, so far as the selling price is concerned, and the hostile lines were arrayed as strongly against each other as on the first day of the week. The fact that the present necessities of prosperous railroads in the steel rail line have been satisfied in a large measure by the big contracts made in the last few days with the Carnegie and Illinois steel companies, accounts for a stop in the price cutting. The Carnegie price for steel rails anywhere was yesterday \$17 a ton.

At this tempting figure the following orders have been placed: 25,000 tons to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad; 20,000 tons to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and 1,400 tons to the Chicago, Hammond and Western.

President Gale, of the Illinois Steel Company, left Chicago yesterday for Pittsburgh. The object of his trip is kept a secret by other officers of the company here, but considerable significance is attached to his departure by iron and steel men in view of the fierce fight which is being waged in that industry.

### PALMER SPEAKS.

In his absence Second Vice President William F. Palmer said:

"The Illinois Steel Company sold rails today at \$18 per ton. We understand some of the eastern mills have offered them in this market at \$17 per ton."

"Do you look for the dissolution of the iron ore pool as a result of the rail and steel pools going to pieces?" was asked.

"It is safe to say speaking generally, that there is no such thing today as a pool in the iron and steel business. We have nothing to do with the ore pool."

Although \$18 was the price officially given by the Illinois company for yesterday, the inside opinion is that what rails were sold by the western concern were at the Carnegie price of \$17. The preference for placing orders with the Illinois company would only be given by western roads when the price was cut to the Carnegie quotation.

### NO AGREEMENT MADE.

The fact that there is no agreement among the companies operating the iron region covering the output of the mines or the selling price for 1897 is not regarded here as proof that there will be no iron pool this year.

The agreement is not made until the time for lake navigation approaches, when lake rates are fixed and upon them are based the price of ore.

It is believed the big cut in the finished product of the mines which is likely to remain through the year will have a tendency to disturb the market in the raw material, when the opportunity for a profitable export business in the mill product in competition with English and continental mills is taken into consideration.

## HEARD AT THE HOTELS.

Mr. and Mrs. Manley S. Hard, Miss Lillian Hard, of Kingston, Pa., and Miss Lena M. Cobb, of Binghamton, N. Y., are spending a few days at the Kimball house. The party is en route to Florida to spend a short time.

Josh W. Mayer, of New York, is registered at the Aragon hotel today. Mr. Mayer is connected with one of the largest wholesale jewelry houses in the country and comes to Atlanta frequently, where he has numbers of friends and acquaintances.

R. S. McKey, Jr., of Memphis, arrived in the city this morning and will be a guest of the Klumbe for several days.

George H. Buford and wife, of New York, are at the Aragon today. Mr. Buford is president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company and comes to Atlanta on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Mr. Paul E. Knapp, a prominent mine operator of Carrollton, Ga., paid Atlanta a brief business visit yesterday.

Mease, W. C. Whitman and John L. Hutcheson, of Sweetwater, Tenn., are at the Kimball. Mr. Whitman represents the Sweetwater flouring mill and Mr. Hutcheson is a leading merchant of that town.

G. E. Estes of Tabbston, and F. E. Shuster of Dalton, are at the Marion hotel today.

Coleman W. M. Nixon has returned to the city after being absent for several days on a business trip.

Pope Brothers, of Holly Springs, spent the day in Atlanta yesterday. They are well known mine operators.

C. E. McClelland and R. Ford Clark, of New Orleans, are among the arrivals at the Aragon today.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Z. Eddy, of Providence, R. I., are at the Kimball for a few days while en route south.

Willy Woolbridge, of Savannah, is spending the day in Atlanta.

## HEARING ON THE DEAS CASE.

Governor Atkinson Will Take Up the Case on Monday of Next Week.

The case of Will Deas, from Jefferson county, on an application for commutation of sentence, will come up before the governor, Wednesday, February 13.

Deas is under sentence to be hanged for an outrage committed upon the person of Mrs. Lorraine, a young white woman of that county.

After the presentation of the prima facie

facts but was overtaken and put in jail, and when he was placed on trial evidence supported his contention that he confessed to the officers of the law when captured, and so strong that his conviction followed. He was sentenced to be hanged, but was respite until February 25th by Governor Atkinson on the showing that new and important evidence had been discovered in the case.

The case will come up on Wednesday next, the petition being a strike, asking the governor to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. If good grounds for executive clemency are not established Deas will pay the penalty of his crime on Friday, February 26th, at the courthouse in Jefferson county.

## AN ENTERPRISING OFFICIAL.

### TAX COLLECTOR OF BALDWIN OVER-STEP HIS AUTHORITY.

Collected the License Tax from Two Saloon Keepers for the Current Year and Retained All the Commission.

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## THAT RIGID ORDINANCE.

### TAX AND ORDINANCE COMMITTEE WILL PASS ON IT.

#### There is Some Opposition to the Measure, and an Adverse Report May Be the Result—What the Ordinance Is.

Shall the three tax assessors alone receive returns, or shall the three clerks to the assessors assist in receiving them? Is a question to be discussed by the tax committee, which is to meet this afternoon?

Alderman Rice introduced an ordinance which prohibits the three clerks from receiving returns.

The object of the ordinance is to place all responsibility on the three duly elected assessors, thus making mistakes easily traceable.

What the committee will do cannot be foretold, but it is said that the measure will meet with some opposition this afternoon.

Not because the principles of the law are not good, but because it is thought to be impracticable.

But if may happen that Alderman Rice can find a new light on the question.

Alderman Dimmick, who is chairman of the tax committee, said this morning that he would vote against it. "Not because the intention was not good, but because it is not practicable."

Councilman Howard, who is chairman of the ordinance committee, said that he had not given the ordinance enough thought to express an opinion, but he intended to look into the question thoroughly before voting this afternoon.

Councilman Adamson, of the ordinance committee, said he thought the measure was practicable, but he could not say how he would vote until he had heard the matter thoroughly discussed.

This ordinance will be the special business of the committee, and, as the council meets Monday, a decision will no doubt be reached.

Major Collier also had a word to say on the ordinance. "I don't think," he said, "that the measure is all right, but it is good, though the principle is good. The assessors only have a limited time within which to receive returns and the rush is always so great during the last few days that it is absolutely necessary that the clerks assist. As the clerks are notaries public, they have a perfect right to swear the parties giving in returns."

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Major Collier also had a word to say on the ordinance. "I don't think," he said, "that the measure is all right, but it is good, though the principle is good. The assessors only have a limited time within which to receive returns and the rush is always so great during the last few days that it is absolutely necessary that the clerks assist. As the clerks are notaries public, they have a perfect right to swear the parties giving in returns."

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## THE DEBUTANTE.

She rises upon the social horizon like some beautiful star.

For her life is all flowers; all sunshine. From the glorious dreams of her girlhood she has been led to this, the threshold of woman's real existence. Within her eyes lies the light of conquest, and the flush upon her cheeks betokens the anticipation of triumphs which her matchless grace and beauty are sure to win.

It is no time, I know, for serious thoughts, nor is the occasion propitious for reflections which would bring one shadow on the fair young brow; but yet I cannot help but wonder if all the pictures of beauty which are maraged now in the cloudless sky will remain bright and beautiful when Time has touched them with his fearless fingers?

I see before me a woman upon whose brow care has set its searing seal; age has not marked those seems upon the skin fairer than the golden braid which hangs among the braided locks of brown. Time was—and Time has not been too hurried in his flight—when she stepped into the enchanted circle of social life with laughter on her lips and songs of gladness in her heart. Fate held a cruel shaft which struck a death-blow to Hope ere it had even been scarce-ly met; then dreamed of.

I know there are others who have moved from the fairy-painted realms of the Debutantes into a circle bordered with a never ending, ever blooming wreath of flowers. So why should I look at the shades of the down-leaves that fall across the fair and forlorn head? Let beauty wear the wreath which has been placed upon the brow of the fair debutante by loving friends?

We will catch the music of her joyous laughter and the inspiration of her glorious presence, while we bid old Time betake himself to some less fair and less bright scene.

## WOMEN AND LETTERS.

A warm discussion has been brought about recently by a well known Scotch professor's statement that "woman has no literary taste." Well, we Americans, at least, have risen as one woman and declared that they had "taste" and were ready to be judged as to its quality. M. Louise Thomas, a notable woman, says in a recent interview:

"To declare that the average woman does not follow or care for literary pursuits is to simply class her with the whole of mankind."

"The literary, or learned, guild is never many—it is comprised of the select few who are silently guiding and molding the minds of the many, but in America the proportion between men and women is fairly balanced. There is no reason why it should not be so; the schools are open alike to girls and boys. The spirit of our institutions favors the idea of equality, and the women are to be the mothers of both men and women, and to transport to both whatever intellectual training they themselves may possess. Whether that be much or little, it is fair to assume that the tendencies of the children of the same mother cannot be essentially different."

"Some of the more properly, learning is represented in books, magazines, and newspapers, and the class affected by it may be divided into two parts, those who write and those who read."

"Of the last named, women are undoubtedly largely in the majority, for the reason that they have more leisure than men and their habits lead them to quiet pursuits. I am aware that more association does not always mean more knowledge, and still more, that it is impossible to estimate the average of the true thinking power of the men and women of the world, but I am of the opinion that in America literature is largely in the hands of the women. What they read and approve becomes popular; what they earnestly condemn must die."

"Some of the literary digests of the day include good monthly tables of the most popular books of the month. In 'Book News' for November, 1896, we find nine new books named, five of them by men, and four by women; not a bad proportion, considering that men have centuries of training and scholarship behind them, and women centuries of limitation and oppression. The readers of these same books will, I doubt not, be as ten women to one man."

"The love of learning is not a sex question at all, any more than is the yearning after the principles of liberty and eternal justice."

"Personally I believe in the clearer spiritual perceptions and the higher mental organization of woman, and therein lies my hope of the future of the race; but, no doubt, it is to train and train the strength, the power of logic, reasoning, and the wisdom of good men, and I will not measure either against the other, for both are alike essential in the great harmony of the world's redemption."

## ABOUT SOME BOOKS.

The Bookman tells in a recent number, of an interesting discussion going on in England among the admirers of Charles Lamb over the proper pronunciation of "Ella." It was generally agreed that the generally accepted pronunciation was correct, but the word rhyme with "Della" is wrong. Various opinions were put forward as to how Lamb himself pronounced it. The person asserted that the name is only a by-form of the scriptural name, Elias, and should therefore be pronounced "Eliyer." A letter of Lamb's written in 1821 was also exhibited, in which the pronunciation is by him given as "Ella." The book having been borrowed from a fellow clerk, an Italian, at the South Sea House. But the world will doubtless go on making it rhyme with "Della."

## ATHENS CONCERN ISSUES BONDS.

The Bookman also refers to the late Coventry Patmore's most famous book in the following interesting manner:

"The late Coventry Patmore's name will always be closely associated with his popular domestic epic, 'The Angel in the House,' than with any other of his books. In spite of cheap editions, 'The Angel in the House' must still be classed among old-fashioned heroines. In days when huge corsettes disfigured the English girls and hansom cabs were thought very ugly, the Angel in the House's woman suffrage was only whispered about by a few philosophers, and when many bright eyes were dimmed by crying over Martin Tupper's pathetic platitudes, a young lady's library was not complete without 'The Angel in the House.' Comparatively few of the present generation have read the book, and they have seen the volume perhaps in that it was made a model for what they have heard enough of its holy repute to feel some interest in the woman who inspired them. Emily Augustus Andrews, the woman Coventry Patmore married, was the heroine of the book."

## FOR CALLING.

For mild days in winter, a fur collar is sufficiently warm without a wrap. And, indeed, some of the novelty cloths

are too pretty to be hidden more than one can possibly help.

A pretty little collarette which was worn with style and grace was a Medici collar with stile front and back. The ends of the tabs were finished with four pink minx beads which reached below the waist.

In a few days Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Beck will leave for a trip to the Land of Flowers.

—  
OUT OF TOWN SOCIETY.

## ATHENS.

February 11. The Atheneum Club room was the scene last evening of one of the most delightful card parties and germs. A large number of the ladies and gentlemen and many guests from a distance were present. It is the intention of the Atheneum Club to give at least one such entertainment each month.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions tendered Professor and Mrs. Charles A. Young most enjoyable reception this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hussey, on Broad street.

Mrs. Bishop of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. R. D. Mure, of this city.

Mrs. T. P. Vincent entertained a few

—  
WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN SCOTLAND.

Few people are aware that in towns at least laws have been passed giving

—  
MISS LAURA ANDERSON.



MISS LAURA ANDERSON.

women the right to propose marriage.

In case of refusal to accept the hand of the suitor a heavy fine was imposed upon the unfortunate man. Among the ancient records of Scotland a searcher has recently discovered an act of Scottish parliament, issued in the year 1600, which follows:—"It is statut and ordint that he which shall haibte his malis blisst Begeste, ilk for the years knownes as lepe years, ilk maiden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estat shall haibte liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to talk with to be his lawfull wif, he shall be mulcted in yur sum and dunders of less. It is eschewed to be excepted and awife to he can make it appear that he is bestrouit anither woman he then shall be free."

A few years later a similar law was passed in France and received the approval of the king. It is also said that before Columbus sailed on his famous voyage a similar privilege was granted to the men of the Guelphic party. There is no record of any fines imposed under the Scotch law or trace of statistics of the number of spinsters who took advantage of it or the French enactment.

## DOINGS OF LOCAL SOCIETY

Among the numerous brilliant entertainments to be given by the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution congress in Washington next week is a reception by Commander and Mrs. Dickins. The following invitations have been received here by Mrs. William Dickins, who holds the same rank in the Daughters of the American Revolution as Mrs. Dickens, and is the Atlanta regent and delegates to the congress.

The Chapter Regent and Delegates:

To meet the continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution of 1897 Commander and Mrs. Dickins, vice president general Daughters of the American Revolution, Wednesday, February 24th, at 4 to 6, 1334 Nineteenth street.

The pictures which adorn today's society page are those of Mrs. Clifford Anderson's charming guests, Miss Anderson has a wide reputation as being a most beautiful woman, and Miss Boykin is pretty and petite to an unusual degree.

—  
MISS COFFIN, of Birmingham, Ala., is visiting Miss Franklin, 231 Rawson street.

A candy pulling will be given by the King's Daughters Society this evening at the residence of Mrs. Morris, 425 Luckie street. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged and the proceeds devoted to charitable work. The hour is 8 o'clock. A large attendance is expected.

The woman's society of the Knights of Honor held a meeting recently at 244 West Alabama street. The election of officers, and the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: Past protector, David Dennis; protector, Mrs. Erskine Haskell; vice protector, Miss Ida Mitchell; secretary, Miss Maggie Dibble; assistant secretary, Mrs. Ella Salter; treasurer, Mrs. Packard; chaplain, Rev. Mr. W. S. Baldwin; guide, Miss Shippard; sentinel, Oscar Dibble.

—  
MISS ERIC L. PECH, has returned home from Albany bringing with her quantities of exquisite camellias from her mother's beautiful gardens.

—  
THE YOUNG LADIES' MIDWINTER COTILLON, will be an occasion for bringing together all the sweet young folk of society this week.

—  
MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON and Mrs. LOUIE M. GORDON left Wednesday for Nashville in connection with the placing of the Georgia woman's exhibit at the Centennial exposition.

—  
THE FRIENDS of Mr. C. L. DONELHUE, of No. 10 South Pryor street, will be entertained there tonight by the tender of a reception and a ball.

—  
ATHENS CONCERN ISSUES BONDS.

MONEY WILL BE USED IN BUYING NEW MACHINERY NOW NEEDED.

Athens, Ga., February 12. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The decision of the stockholders of the Athens Manufacturing Company to issue 6 per cent thirty year bonds to the amount of \$100,000, means a great deal for that institution.

It is one of the best pieces of property in the city, and the decided improvements should be made in the way of machinery, which will make the work of the company more effective.

The bonds of the company will be prepared at once and it is believed that there will be no trouble in floated them. As soon as the money is secured the new machinery will be installed and various other improvements will be undertaken.

—  
THE DEBUTANTE.

For mild days in winter, a fur collar

is sufficiently warm without a wrap.

And, indeed, some of the novelty cloths

## Lively Echoes of the New York Extravagance

When Marin and Astor blew into the ball On the wings of the three-moon note, Forgetting their millions, they faced the collions.

On the musical sea afast; Oh, they swirled and they twirled in a lively style,

For they had upon youth the call, And their various graces woke smiles on all faces.

At the Bradley-Martin ball.

Oh, the scene suggested a fairy tale, In a beautiful wabbling sea,

Where, 'neath Fancy's moonbeam, I noticed the coon beam,

Beguiled by the hen friassee;

There were orchids and roses and palms galore,

Which did gracefully rise and fall, But the blossoms completest were the maidens sweetest.

At the Bradley-Martin ball.

What a rolicking whirl of humanity In the lancers and minuet!

There was the foreigner, glib as the coroner,

Who's known by his coronet;

Oh, they clucked and spun in a vortex gay,

And the flowers were bright on the wall,

While the chrysoprase doublet bewitched the tublet.

At the Bradley-Martin ball.

The prince and the burgher were at their best;

They were smiling at every turn,

And exceedingly skimpful of rapture brimful,

There were barons and earls to burn,

There were crowns and jewels whose gaudiness

Would the lovers of art appal,

While on legs elastic they skipped the fantastic

At the Bradley-Martin ball.

Oh, the champagne flowed like a lotus dream,

When the wee, sma' hours were sped,

And the epicure dapper did look on the snapper

And the wine, when they both were red,

Oh, the favors were lovely to look upon;

They were scrumptious and rich and tall,

And the maidens who captured the same were enraptured.

At the Bradley-Martin ball.

Oh, long will the fame of the big ball live,

For its glories can never fade.

Its dancing and dining will keep on shin-ing

In the vision of matron and maid.

They'll remember it still when they wax antique

And take to the fabled shawl,

How they went down the middle with the duke of Glen Riddle.

At the Bradley-Martin ball.

—  
R. K. Munkittrick in New York Journal.

New York, February 12.—The Bradley-Martin ball had a setting almost too beau-tiful to describe.

The decorations of the myriad balls dedicated to this function suggested, if the comparison may be allowed, the move-ments of some stately symphony.

Beginning with an andante of sober green at the canopied portals in Thirty-third street, the music of color reached its climax of brilliancy in the ballroom, where rare orchids and rose clusters



MISS EUGENIA BOYKIN.

caught the light of a hundred cunningly devised electric lamps and sang of love and happiness in a euphonious accord that was molded into the measures of the orchestra by the subtle agencies of the dance.

Upon passing the doorkeepers the guests found themselves in a bower of clematis, which, springing from a couple of supports, fastened its tendrils upon the rails of the winding staircase leading to the dressing rooms, and invited exploration of its course. Those who felt disinclined to follow this riot of the vine found an elevator ready for their use.

Above stairs the entire width of the hotel up to and including the state banquet room, was set apart for dressing rooms. The motif of the symphony at this point was still pitched in sober key. Potted palms formed quiet vistas in the corridors.

You walked through them without trepidation, but full of expectation of the glories to come. The ladies' dressing rooms to the left were totally devoid of ornamentation, and the same quiet tone pervaded those allotted to the gentlemen.

To reach the reception and ball rooms the guests descended another staircase and here the allegro began. American Beauty roses showed their deep red amid the clusters of fern. Here and there great bunches of them sprang into prominence in surprising glory. The dance of color was on. On the first landing, assigned to the Hungarian orchestra, a great burst of rose color transformed the pathway into a garden, and so on crescendo to the reception room, where the hosts were waiting to welcome the splendidly attired guests.

Entering under a massive festoon of the Tropicana roses, they found themselves in a conservatory of rare blooms. The elaborate mantels were banked high with orchids, and a groving from balcony and cornice. Delicate spangles were close to the carpeted walls as though studded to stone.

The decorations consisted of handsomely displayed palms and flowers. The punch bowl was presided over by Miss Scruggs in a most bewitching and graceful manner, beneath the canopy of fern.

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# Jo day's Stock and Cotton Reports

## TRADE CONFINED TO NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL

Liverpool Developed Sudden Weakness and Bulls Com-  
menced To Unload--Both Markets Declined.

Holiday at Chicago and New York.

### Cotton.

The markets generally are closed today. In cotton the Liverpool and New Orleans cotton exchanges are open.

Liverpool was unchanged on spot; mid-  
dling 3.27-32d; sales 10,000 bales.

Arrivals opened steady and unchanged at 1:45 o'clock was  $\frac{1}{2}$  point higher on account of the close. Market was suddenly developed weakness and declined sharply, closing barely steady.

New Orleans opened quiet and a point or two higher, but under the influence of Liver-  
pool's weakness and decline, prices slowly sagged, and at 12 o'clock the favorite month were 4 to 5 points lower than yesterday close. Market was steady until 6:55 at the close, yesterday declined to 6.52 and at noon ruled at 6.54. May opened at 6.71, unchanged from yesterday, declined to 6.64, and at noon was quoted at 6.66. Tone quiet and sales 23,100 bales.

By Private Wire to the Paine-Murphy Co.  
Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-  
morrow 3,000 to 4,000, against 6,946 last year  
5,218 in 1895. Houston expects 3,000 to  
5,600, against 2,71 last year and 1,894 in  
1895.

New Orleans received today 3,951 bales, against 3,852 last year; Savannah, 1,563, against 1,736; Charleston, 708, against 589.

The following is the interior movement  
for the week ending today:

### Receipts.

From the Boston Herald.

The feeling is pronounced in cotton goods circles that cotton is not going any farther on the present crop while at the present rates of cotton many classes of goods can not be made without higher prices being obtained for them. The market is said to be likely to be felt with agents in due process of business. Frontmen agents and sellers of bleached cottons are held to state that the market is going no lower, and is only waiting for a favorable turn for prices to advance.

**East Indies.** 300,000 bales from Egypt, and 144,000 bales from Smyrna, Bruselas, West Indies, etc. Presented in tabular form, the estimate is as follows, comparison being made with revised reports for 1896 and 1897:

**IMPORTS JAN. 1ST TO SEPT. 30TH.**

Estimated. Actual.

American..... 1,897 1,896

East Indian..... 3,329,656 3,073,990

Egyptian..... 3,000,000 3,000,000

Smyrna, etc..... 350,000 346,000

Brazil, W. I., etc..... 144,000 33,000

Total..... 14,099 97,000

In bales of 500 lbs..... 4,532,000 4,495,000

Stock in European ports, both at mill, bales 500 lbs..... 4,455,000 4,276,000

Total in bales 500 lbs..... 6,472,000 6,556,000

Consumption 39 weeks..... 3,564,000 3,577,000

Stock at ports and mills September 30..... 968,000 979,000

Of which at the mills..... 300,000 304,000

Leaving at the ports, bales of 500 lbs..... 693,000 678,000

In actual bales..... 650,000 620,000

On the basis of these estimates the combined stocks at ports and mills in Europe at the close of the season of 1896-97 will be only 908,000 bales of 500 lbs each or a decrease of 71,000 bales from September 30, 1896, and a falling off of 1,194,000 bales from 1895. In fact not since 1888 has the European supply on September 30th been so reduced as this estimate indicates.

**Dry Goods Trade.**

From the Boston Herald.

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**Louisville and Nashville.**

Recent advices from the other side indicate that the feeling on Louisville and Nashville is much more bullish. The spectacle of southern pig iron in English markets has brought home to a good many people the fact that the south and especially that section lying around Birmingham and extending from Mobile and Nashville has enormous resources. Competition on the part of southern pig iron in English and other markets has reached a point where it is causing a good deal of concern to foreign makers of iron.

All this is having an effect on views regarding Louisville, and the English expectation seems to be that dividends will be paid out before very long. Many of the directors here, however, are of opinion that too hasty a resumption of dividends would not be a good thing in view of the fact that suspension has not worked to the detriment of stockholders as regards the value of their stock.

English consols opened at 1:16 decline, but the close at 4 p.m. showed no further change. The best sellers were among those who have long been identified on the bull side. They seemed anxious to liquidate their open contracts and avoid any further loss. After this selling was over the market showed a strong recovery and regained 1 or 2 points. The estimated receipts at Houston for tomorrow were free, being 3,000 to 3,500. At New Orleans they were moderate 3,000 to 4,000.

**FAIRCHILD & HOBSON.**

**The Liverpool Market.**

New Orleans, February 12.  
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Considering the partial holiday throughout the country today there was considerable business done in the cotton market. Prices have opened at a slight improvement over the close of last night in response to the reports from Liverpool, which were also received from the London market.

The improvement, however, was short-lived, as Liverpool commenced to give way, declining 1/4 points, closing barely steady. Cables were not numerous, but the bulls feared that the Cretan trouble might be at the bottom of the sudden weakness in Liverpool and their consequent unloadings bringing about a decline in sight for the week, 137,000 bales, against 138,000 last year and 140,000 in 1895. Overland, 21,000, against 12,000 last year and 14,000 in 1895.

**The New Orleans Market.**

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**FIRE CHILDFORD & HOBSON.**

**Liverpool Market.**

Liverpool, February 12-12:15 p.m.-Cotton, spot and fair with prices easier; middling, un-  
load fair with prices easier; middling, spot; specula-  
tion and export 500; general 5,100; cotton  
futures opened easy with demand moderate.

**Ellison's Annual Review.**

The following is the statement of the receipts, ship-  
ments and stock in Atlanta:

**RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS,**

1897 1896 Open'g. Close

February..... 8 30-45 3 45% Sellers

March..... 9 49-54 3 45% Buyers

April..... 5 30-45 3 45% Buyers

May-June..... 5 92-94 3 50% Buyers

June-July..... 5 92-94 3 51% Buyers

August-September..... 5 91-94 3 49% Buyers

October and November..... 5 91-94 3 44% Buyers

**Stocks closed barely steady.**

The following is the statement of the receipts, ship-  
ments and stock in Atlanta:

**RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS,**

1897 1896 Open'g. Close

February..... 196 278 175 186

March..... 485 181 50 9921 10623

April..... 107 298 100 1141

May..... 140 150 100 10344 10600

June..... 61 145 50 75 10405 10670

Total 1388 1898 480 1265

**Ellison's Annual Review.**

The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle says: Mr. Ellison's "Annual Re-  
view of the Cotton Trade for the Year 1896"  
was issued in Liverpool on Friday of last  
week. Following the usual custom, we  
have received all the data. Mr. Ellison has  
prepared bearing upon supply and con-  
sumption for the calendar year just closed,  
and also the estimates of imports, con-  
sumption, etc., for the remainder of the  
cotton season of 1897-98.

So far as the calendar year 1896 is con-  
cerned the figures indicate that there has been  
only a very moderate increase in the  
consumption of Great Britain, and that on  
the continent the addition has not been so  
material as in either 1894 or 1895. The ac-  
tual results for 1896, stated in bales of the  
uniform weight of 500 pounds, have been as  
follows:

**SPINNERS' TAKINGS, CONSUMPTION  
AND STOCK NISBET.**

**Bales.** Gt. Britain, Continent, Total.

Stocks Jan. 1, 1896 130,000 482,000 582,000

Takings ..... 3,288,000 4,010,000 1,988,000

Supply ..... 3,288,000 4,010,000 1,988,000

Consumption ..... 3,276,000 4,173,000 7,459,000

Stocks Jan. 1, 1897 122,000 337,000 519,000

Weekly consumption ..... 63,000 50,250 142,250

Mr. Ellison's estimates of imports, con-  
sumption, etc., for the remaining nine  
months of the season, 1896-97, are also  
given in the cable. He estimates that the  
yield for 1897-98 will be 560,000  
bales. For the United States, January 1st,  
he estimates 1,452,000 bales, to be increased  
to 1,482,000 bales of ordinary  
weights, made up of 3,230,000 bales from  
the United States, 702,000 bales from the

London, February 12-In the house of com-  
moners today, George N. Curzon, parlia-  
mentary secretary to the foreign office, an-  
nounced that latest news received by gov-  
ernment showing the situation in Crete  
was that Christians were the aggressors  
and were attacking the Moslems in many  
localities.

**Paine-Murphy Co.**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

2 South Pryor Street, Jackson Building.

Telephone 375.

**Private Leased Wires Direct to New  
York, Chicago and New Orleans.**

Orders executed on our wires for  
Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Grain and Provisions,  
for cash or on margin.

Local securities bought and sold.

Telegraph: Lower Banking Co., Capital  
City Bank or any of our wholesale mer-  
chants.

Trade in South Is Pretty Fair, but  
Elsewhere It Is Away Below  
January A Year Ago.

New York, February 12-Broadstreet's  
Saturday will say:

The favorable features of the business  
week include the sales of 200,000 tons of  
steel rails and the collapse of the pool.

**BRADSTREET'S BLUE VIEW.**

**Trade in South Is Pretty Fair, but  
Elsewhere It Is Away Below  
January A Year Ago.**

New York, February 12-Broadstreet's

Saturday will say:

The favorable features of the business  
week include the sales of 200,000 tons of  
steel rails and the collapse of the pool.

**CHRISTIANS THE AGGRESSORS.**

London, February 12-In the house of com-  
moners today, George N. Curzon, parlia-  
mentary secretary to the foreign office, an-  
nounced that latest news received by gov-  
ernment showing the situation in Crete  
was that Christians were the aggressors  
and were attacking the Moslems in many  
localities.

**SECOND EDITION**

3:30 P. M.

## FAST MAIL FOR SOUTH

## SAM GRANT'S LIFE SPARED

Bill With Provisions To Promote the  
Facilities in This Section Passed  
by the House.

THE VOTE: YEAS 107, NAYS 46

Frye Still Makes Effort To Have the  
Army and Navy Cadets at the  
Inauguration.

**SENATE HEARS FROM CUBA AGAIN**

The President Places Correspondence  
Between This Country and Spain  
Before the Senate, Which Shows  
Spain Has Broken Provisions of Her  
Treaty with Us.

**THE RAILROADS.**

Memphis reports revived interest in shoes  
and clothing, and Birmingham and Jack-  
sonville a moderate increase in the volume  
of trade as spring approaches. Louisville  
collections have improved, and orders for  
spring goods at St. Louis have increased.

Chicago dry goods jobbers report only a  
moderate gain